# ORIGINAL TEXT

Machine Learning Effect on Human Jobs

Machine learning, a part of artificial intelligence, is become very important in our world today. It changing how we work, live, and think about jobs. Machine learning is when computers learn from data to do tasks without being told exactly what to do. It used in many industries like healthcare, finance, manufacturing, and even retail. But what happen when machine learning take over jobs that humans used to do? This essay talk about how machine learning effect human jobs, both good and bad, and what it mean for the future.

First, let’s look at what machine learning is. Machine learning is a technology where computer use algorithms to analyze data and make decision. For example, in healthcare, machine learning can look at patient record and predict if someone might get sick. In finance, it used to find fraud by looking at transaction patterns. This is very powerful because it can do things faster than human and sometimes more accurate. But, it also mean that some jobs might not be needed anymore because computer can do them.

One big effect of machine learning is automation. Many job, like in factories, is being replaced by machines. For example, in car manufacturing, robots now assemble parts that workers used to do. This is good because it make production faster and cheaper, but it bad for workers who lose their job. In a study from 2017, it was find that automation could replace 30% of jobs by 2030. This is scary for people who work in repetitive jobs like assembly line or data entry. These job is easy for machine learning to take over because they follow patterns.

Another area where machine learning is effecting jobs is customer service. Chatbots, which is powered by machine learning, can answer question from customers on websites or phone. They available 24/7 and don’t need breaks, unlike human workers. For example, company like Amazon use chatbots to handle simple customer issue, like tracking orders or return. This save money for companies, but it mean fewer jobs for people who used to answer phones or emails. Some people say this is good because it let humans focus on more complex task, but others worry that not enough new jobs is created to replace the ones lost.

Machine learning also create new jobs, which is a good thing. For example, to build machine learning system, we need data scientist, machine learning engineers, and AI specialist. These jobs is high-paying and require skills like programming, math, and statistics. In 2020, it was estimate that demand for data scientists grow by 37% in just a few years. This show that machine learning can make new opportunity for people who has the right skills. But, here’s the problem: not everyone can learn these skill. Many workers, like truck drivers or retail worker, don’t have the time or money to go back to school and learn coding. This create a gap between people who can get new tech jobs and those who can’t.

Another issue is that machine learning can make jobs less secure. For example, in transportation, self-driving car is being develop using machine learning. Companies like Tesla and Waymo is working on trucks and taxis that don’t need drivers. If these technology become common, millions of drivers could lose their job. In the United States alone, there is about 3.5 million truck drivers. If self-driving trucks take over, what happen to these workers? Some say they can retrain to do other jobs, but retraining take time and not everyone can do it. This make people worry about their future.

Machine learning also effect creative jobs, which many thought was safe from automation. For example, there is now AI that can write article, make music, or even create art. Tools like GPT-3 can write stories or reports that sound like a human wrote them. In advertising, machine learning is used to make ad copy or design logo. This is exciting because it show how powerful AI is, but it also mean that writers, designers, and artist might face competition from machines. Some argue that AI can’t be as creative as humans, but the technology is getting better every day, so this might not be true for long.

There is also the issue of bias in machine learning. If the data used to train machine learning model is biased, the model can make unfair decision. For example, in hiring, some companies use AI to screen resumes. If the AI was trained on data that favor certain groups, like men or people from certain background, it might reject good candidates who don’t fit the pattern. This can make it harder for some people to get jobs. In 2018, Amazon had to stop using a hiring algorithm because it was find to be biased against women. This show that machine learning can create new problems in the job market, even if it not replacing jobs directly.

On the positive side, machine learning can make jobs better in some ways. For example, in healthcare, machine learning help doctors diagnose disease faster and more accurate. This don’t replace doctors but make their work easier. In education, AI tools can personalize learning for students, which mean teachers can focus on teaching instead of grading papers. In retail, machine learning can predict what products will sell, helping store managers make better decision. These example show that machine learning can work with humans, not just replace them.

But, there is still a big challenge: the speed of change. Machine learning is develop so fast that society can’t keep up. Schools and training programs is not always ready to teach the skills needed for new jobs. Governments is also slow to make policies that help workers who lose their jobs to automation. For example, some suggest a universal basic income to support people who can’t find work because of AI, but this idea is still being debate. Without good solutions, many people could be left without jobs or support.

Another thing to think about is the global effect. Machine learning is not just change jobs in rich countries like the United States or Europe. In developing countries, where many jobs is in manufacturing or call centers, automation could have a big impact. For example, in India, millions of people work in call centers, but chatbots is starting to take over some of these jobs. This could slow down economic growth in these countries and make it harder for people to find work.

Some people think that machine learning will lead to a future where no one need to work because machines do everything. This sound nice, but it also scary. If machines do all the work, what will humans do? Work give people purpose, money, and a sense of community. Without it, society could face big problems, like more inequality or even unrest. Others argue that machine learning will just change the kind of work we do, not get rid of it. For example, in the past, new technology like the steam engine or computers create new jobs, even if they replace old ones.

To deal with these change, we need to act now. Governments, companies, and schools must work together to prepare workers for the future. This mean more training programs for skills like coding, data analysis, and AI development. It also mean teaching soft skills, like creativity and problem-solving, which machines can’t do as well. Companies should also be responsible and not just replace workers with machines without thinking about the consequences. For example, some companies is starting to retrain their workers instead of firing them when they bring in AI.

In conclusion, machine learning is have a big effect on human jobs. It create new opportunity but also take away many jobs, especially those that is repetitive or follow patterns. It can make work better in some fields, like healthcare or education, but it also bring challenges, like job loss, bias, and the need for new skills. The future depend on how we handle these changes. If we plan well, machine learning can make life better for everyone. But if we don’t, it could lead to more inequality and joblessness. Society need to work together to make sure machine learning help humans, not hurt them. This mean investing in education, making fair policies, and thinking about how AI change not just jobs but our whole way of life.

# ANALYZED TEXT

```

Machine Learning Effect on Human Jobs

Machine learning, a part of artificial intelligence, [REPLACE: is -> has] become very important in our world today. It [REPLACE: changing -> is changing] how we work, live, and think about jobs. Machine learning is when computers learn from data to do tasks without being told exactly what to do. It [REPLACE: used -> is used] in many industries like healthcare, finance, manufacturing, and even retail. But what [REPLACE: happen -> happens] when machine learning [REPLACE: take -> takes] over jobs that humans used to do? This essay [REPLACE: talk -> will talk] about how machine learning [REPLACE: effect -> affects] human jobs, both good and bad, and what it [REPLACE: mean -> means] for the future.

First, let’s look at what machine learning is. Machine learning is a technology where [REPLACE: computer -> computers] use algorithms to analyze data and make [REPLACE: decision -> decisions]. For example, in healthcare, machine learning can look at patient [REPLACE: record -> records] and predict if someone might get sick. In finance, it [REPLACE: used -> is used] to find fraud by looking at transaction patterns. This is very powerful because it can do things faster than [ADD: a] human and sometimes [ADD: be] more accurate. But, it also [REPLACE: mean -> means] that some jobs might not be needed anymore because [REPLACE: computer -> computers] can do them.

One big effect of machine learning is automation. Many [REPLACE: job -> jobs], like in factories, [REPLACE: is -> are] being replaced by machines. For example, in car manufacturing, robots now assemble parts that workers used to do. This is good because it [REPLACE: make -> makes] production faster and cheaper, but it [REPLACE: bad -> is bad] for workers who lose their [REPLACE: job -> jobs]. In a study from 2017, it was [REPLACE: find -> found] that automation could replace 30% of jobs by 2030. This is scary for people who work in repetitive jobs like [an] assembly line or data entry. These [REPLACE: job -> jobs] [REPLACE: is -> are] easy for machine learning to take over because they follow patterns.

Another area where machine learning is [REPLACE: effecting -> affecting] jobs is customer service. Chatbots, which [REPLACE: is -> are] powered by machine learning, can answer [REPLACE: question -> questions] from customers on websites or [on the] phone. They [REPLACE: available -> are available] 24/7 and don’t need breaks, unlike human workers. For example, [a] company like Amazon [uses] chatbots to handle simple customer [REPLACE: issue -> issues], like tracking orders or returns. This [REPLACE: save -> saves] money for companies, but it [REPLACE: mean -> means] fewer jobs for people who used to answer phones or emails. Some people say this is good because it [REPLACE: let -> lets] humans focus on more complex [REPLACE: task -> tasks], but others worry that not enough new jobs [REPLACE: is created -> are created] to replace the ones lost.

Machine learning also [create -> creates] new jobs, which is a good thing. For example, to build [a] machine learning system, we need data [REPLACE: scientist -> scientists], machine learning engineers, and AI [REPLACE: specialist -> specialists]. These [REPLACE: jobs -> jobs are] high-paying and require skills like programming, math, and statistics. In 2020, it was [REPLACE: estimate -> estimated] that demand for data scientists [REPLACE: grow -> would grow] by 37% in just a few years. This [REPLACE: show -> shows] that machine learning can make new [REPLACE: opportunity -> opportunities] for people who [REPLACE: has -> have] the right skills. But, [ADD: here]’s the problem: not everyone can learn these [REPLACE: skill -> skills]. Many workers, like truck drivers or retail [REPLACE: worker -> workers], don’t have the time or money to go back to school and learn coding. This [create -> creates] a gap between people who can get new tech jobs and those who can’t.

Another issue is that machine learning can make jobs less secure. For example, in transportation, self-driving [REPLACE: car -> cars] [REPLACE: is -> are] being [REPLACE: develop -> developed] using machine learning. Companies like Tesla and Waymo [REPLACE: is -> are] working on trucks and taxis that don’t need drivers. If these [REPLACE: technology -> technologies] become common, millions of drivers could lose their [REPLACE: job -> jobs]. In the United States alone, there [REPLACE: is -> are] about 3.5 million truck drivers. If self-driving trucks take over, what [REPLACE: happen -> happens] to these workers? Some say they can retrain to do other jobs, but retraining [REPLACE: take -> takes] time and not everyone can do it. This [REPLACE: make -> makes] people worry about their future.

Machine learning also [REPLACE: effect -> affects] creative jobs, which many thought [REPLACE: was -> were] safe from automation. For example, there [REPLACE: is -> are] now AI that can write [an] article[s], make music, or even create art. Tools like GPT-3 can write stories or reports that sound like a human wrote them. In advertising, machine learning is used to make ad copy or design [a] logo. This is exciting because it [REPLACE: show -> shows] how powerful AI is, but it also [REPLACE: mean -> means] that writers, designers, and [an] artist might face competition from machines. Some argue that AI can’t be as creative as humans, but the technology is getting better every day, so this might not be true for long.

There is also the issue of bias in machine learning. If the data used to train [a] machine learning model is biased, the model can make unfair [REPLACE: decision -> decisions]. For example, in hiring, some companies use AI to screen resumes. If the AI was trained on data that [REPLACE: favor -> favored] certain groups, like men or people from certain background[s], it might reject good candidates who don’t fit the pattern. This can make it harder for some people to get jobs. In 2018, Amazon had to stop using a hiring algorithm because it was [REPLACE: find -> found] to be biased against women. This [REPLACE: show -> shows] that machine learning can create new problems in the job market, even if it [REPLACE: not replacing -> is not replacing] jobs directly.

On the positive side, machine learning can make jobs better in some ways. For example, in healthcare, machine learning [REPLACE: help -> helps] doctors diagnose disease[s] faster and more [REPLACE: accurate -> accurately]. This [REPLACE: don’t -> doesn't] replace doctors but [REPLACE: make -> makes] their work easier. In education, AI tools can personalize learning for students, which [REPLACE: mean -> means] teachers can focus on teaching instead of grading papers. In retail, machine learning can predict what products will sell, helping store managers make better [REPLACE: decision -> decisions]. These [REPLACE: example -> examples] [REPLACE: show -> show] that machine learning can work with humans, not just replace them.

But, there is still a big challenge: the speed of change. Machine learning is [REPLACE: develop -> developing] so fast that society can’t keep up. Schools and training programs [REPLACE: is -> are] not always ready to teach the skills needed for new jobs. Governments [REPLACE: is -> are] also slow to make policies that help workers who lose their jobs to automation. For example, some suggest a universal basic income to support people who can’t find work because of AI, but this idea is still being [REPLACE: debate -> debated]. Without good solutions, many people could be left without jobs or support.

Another thing to think about is the global [REPLACE: effect -> impact]. Machine learning is not just [REPLACE: change -> changing] jobs in rich countries like the United States or Europe. In developing countries, where many [REPLACE: jobs -> jobs are] in manufacturing or call centers, automation could have a big impact. For example, in India, millions of people work in call centers, but chatbots [REPLACE: is -> are] starting to take over some of these jobs. This could slow down economic growth in these countries and make it harder for people to find work.

Some people think that machine learning will lead to a future where no one [REPLACE: need -> needs] to work because machines do everything. This [REPLACE: sound -> sounds] nice, but it [REPLACE: also -> is also] scary. If machines do all the work, what will humans do? Work [REPLACE: give -> gives] people purpose, money, and a sense of community. Without it, society could face big problems, like more inequality or even unrest. Others argue that machine learning will just change the kind of work we do, not get rid of it. For example, in the past, new technology like the steam engine or computers [REPLACE: create -> created] new jobs, even if they replace[d] old ones.

To deal with these [REPLACE: change -> changes], we need to act now. Governments, companies, and schools must work together to prepare workers for the future. This [REPLACE: mean -> means] more training programs for skills like coding, data analysis, and AI development. It also [REPLACE: mean -> means] teaching soft skills, like creativity and problem-solving, which machines can’t do as well. Companies should also be responsible and not just replace workers with machines without thinking about the consequences. For example, some companies [REPLACE: is -> are] starting to retrain their workers instead of firing them when they bring in AI.

In conclusion, machine learning [REPLACE: is -> is having] a big [REPLACE: effect -> effect] on human jobs. It [create -> creates] new [REPLACE: opportunity -> opportunities] but also take[s] away many jobs, especially those that [REPLACE: is -> are] repetitive or follow patterns. It can make work better in some fields, like healthcare or education, but it also [bring -> brings] challenges, like job loss, bias, and the need for new skills. The future [REPLACE: depend -> depends] on how we handle these changes. If we plan well, machine learning can make life better for everyone. But if we don’t, it could lead to more inequality and joblessness. Society need[s] to work together to make sure machine learning [REPLACE: help -> helps] humans, not hurt them. This [REPLACE: mean -> means] investing in education, making fair policies, and thinking about how AI [REPLACE: change -> changes] not just jobs but our whole way of life.

```